

# New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

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## News for the Publishers

To the members of the Publishers' Association of New York, representing, besides the Hearst and foreign-language papers, *The Times*, *The World*, *The Herald* and *The Sun*, in the morning field, and *The Evening World*, *The Telegram*, *The Mail*, *The Globe* and *The Post*, in the evening field.

Sirs: As you do not print the news in your own papers it is possible that you do not know what the situation is, and that for lack of information in the present you have missed the significance of things that are past.

This is to remind you that Hearst saw the storm before it broke, and himself clearly recognized the real issue. At a meeting of the Publishers' Association—we think it was in the library of the *Staats-Zeitung*—Hearst's representative proposed that the members should pledge themselves to stand together against the newsdealers in the event of trouble. The specific point of the agreement proposed by him was that if the newsdealers attacked one paper by cutting their orders for it they should not be supplied with other papers. The Tribune's representative dissented, saying "Provided the cutting of a paper is for purely trade reasons." At that one member looked at the Hearst representative and said, as we recall it: "That's aimed at you. The Tribune thinks there might be patriotic reasons for cutting the Hearst papers." To suppose the Hearst papers might be cut for patriotic reasons was not irrational, in view of the fact that indignant people were making bonfires of them all over the country. The Tribune knew they were being cut for patriotic reasons. So did the Hearst representative who offered the resolution. The point we wish to make here is that all of you, as members of the Publishers' Association, were long since put upon notice as to existence of the loyalty issue between Hearst and the newsdealers, and as to what The Tribune's attitude on that issue would be.

Also, this is to inform you that there is no general strike of newsdealers against other than the Hearst papers. Hearst appears to have made both you and Mr. Hylan believe there is. The newsdealers are at war with Hearst, and with Hearst alone—as yet. What you evidently do not know is that when the Manhattan newsdealers had their mass meeting in Beethoven Hall to declare a strike against the Hearst papers, in support of the Brooklyn dealers, as the plan of strategy was, men whom the newsdealers recognized as Hearst agents got control of the meeting by rough tactics, threw it into an uproar, and pretended to pass a resolution declaring a strike on all the papers for a price of \$1.20 per hundred. The purpose of this was to manoeuvre you into a position on Hearst's side of the fight. It was not merely a question of needing your support. Even more than that he needed the contact of your respectability and Americanism—two things which he grossly misunderstands and thinks he can buy. He tried recently to buy them out of The Tribune's London office. He offered our London correspondent, Arthur S. Draper, a very large salary to act for the Hearst papers. Mr. Draper reported it to show how anxious the man was to get himself clearly represented in the country of an ally who not long before had expelled him and all his papers and correspondents on charges of outrageous and dishonest pro-Germanism. But to complete the news of the Beethoven Hall incident—the newsdealers repudiated the resolution tacitly and never proceeded with a general strike.

This, thirdly, is to give you the information that although in many cases and in some neighborhoods Hearst's antagonism to the thought of increasing the newsdealers' trade profit is the issue, yet in many other cases and in very large neighborhoods the price of papers is not even within the issue. The true and most significant illustration of this phase of the matter comes from Long Island.

The Long Island Newsdealers' Association will meet to-day to discuss what shall be done to meet this dilemma: The anti-Hearst sentiment in many places is so strong that one who continues to display and sell Hearst newspapers is put under the ban of public disapproval and threatened with the competition of community stores for the sale of 100 per cent American merchandise only. On

the other hand, if they stop selling the Hearst papers the American News Company, on instructions from you, will refuse to serve them with other papers. We understand that they intend to put this matter before you in that form.

If they do, what will you say to them? And will you print the answer in your own newspapers?

## Germany Threatens Spain

Spain has informed Germany that she intends to replace her shipping lost through U-boat activities by seizing interned German tonnage. Germany's reply is characteristic. It is a threat instead of an offer of adjustment.

It is inconvenient to Germany to guarantee the safety of neutral shipping. Therefore she demands that Spain submit to the further destruction of Spanish vessels at which submarine commanders take a shot without caring whether they fly a neutral flag or not.

Berlin cherishes the hope that Spain, having expressed a wish to maintain neutrality, will "really remain neutral." The neutrality, of course, must be all on one side. Germany's "military necessities" do not permit her to observe her obligations to neutrals. Yet just for that reason neutral nations ought not to cease being patient, accommodating and obliging.

But how about Spain's own "necessities"? She needs her shipping to keep herself supplied with food and raw materials. That doesn't bother Germany. The Kaiser holds it to be utterly presumptuous for any neutral nation to have "necessities" which clash with German military purposes.

If Spain seizes German shipping Berlin warns that diplomatic relations will be broken off! As if that could injure Spain! Possibly Madrid will politely ask Berlin's attention to the fact that under the relations now existing between the two countries Spain is giving everything and getting nothing.

Spain is preparing to enter into a closer commercial association with the United States. This will be mutually beneficial. Will Germany declare war on Spain for thus pursuing her legitimate national interests? Maybe she will. Her own logic compels her to do so.

No neutral has anything to hope for from Germany. And no neutral not territorially contiguous has anything to fear from Germany.

Germany is alone in the world. She has alienated every possible friend, except possibly Mexico and Venezuela. She will go down to defeat alone. Yet there are still some Germans who wonder what is the matter with German policy.

## Chew and Choke

August, fifty-four years ago, was a time of panics and alarms among the politicians. Lincoln alone saw things as they were. A matter of especial difficulty was the draft of half a million men which had been proclaimed on July 18. Politicians, fearing the effect upon the election, begged the President to withdraw the call or suspend operations under it. Cameron and Chase advised it. Judge Johnson, of Ohio, reports that he was with the President when a committee came from that state to request him to suspend the draft until after the elections, and that Lincoln quietly answered, "What is the Presidency worth to me if I have no country?"

It was in this hour of darkness that Lincoln wrote the following dispatch:

"Executive Mansion, D. C., August 17, 1864, 10:30 A. M.

"Lieutenant General Grant, City Point, Va.: I have seen your dispatch expressing your unwillingness to break your hold where you are. Neither am I willing. Hold on with a bulldog grip, and chew and choke as much as possible.

"A. LINCOLN."

Chew and choke!

## For An Aircraft Minister

Following the disclosures last spring of the very backward state of our aeroplane production and the wild mass of rumors and charges which grew out of this situation there was a strong demand for the unification of the various boards and bureaus concerned, whose conflicting views and countervailing authority had contributed so much to bring about the nation's deep disappointment. The result was the selection of Mr. John D. Ryan as the head of the division for production and Major General William L. Kenly, chief of military aeronautics, as the head of the technical side. It was the public's understanding that under the new arrangement the cooperation of these two men was all that was necessary for the termination of the endless delays, disappointments and differences which had wellnigh brought disaster to the aeroplane production and that with these two men in agreement the vast aeroplane programme might go rapidly forward.

It appears from the testimony of the Senate's sub-committee, now published, that this was not the case. Apparently much of the initiative and a practical veto rested in a third department, namely, in the hands of General Pershing, or, to speak more precisely, the aviation department of General Pershing's staff. That there has been a serious lack of cooperation and understanding among these three divisions of authority is made sufficiently clear by the testimony of both Mr. Ryan and General Kenly. We have heard much of the famous cable message concerning the De Havilland fours which were sent to Europe signed by General Pershing, and originating presumably among certain members of General Pershing's staff. This cable message, 10,000 words long, now spread upon the record, points out various defects in "plane structure, armament, etc., and states that "the synchronizing gears are entirely useless" and "the Liberty motor is defective." This message has been widely used

as one of the most damning instances of the prevailing inefficiency in aircraft production.

Mr. Ryan's testimony sheds light upon this question. It appears that it had been determined to take one hundred of these De Havilland 'planes, distribute them among the various flying fields in this country and "practically fly them to destruction" in order to find out their defects. But upon General Pershing's cable demand these 'planes were sent to Europe. With the 'planes went Lieutenant Farwell, and he, with Colonel Dodd, of the American expeditionary forces, was assigned to conduct the trial flights and report upon them. Mr. Ryan's testimony continues:

"It has been generally supposed that General Pershing's cable was the result of their finding out all these things over there, without anybody on this side being concerned at all, and that we did not know anything about this. As a matter of fact, Lieutenant Farwell, who was sent for that very purpose, came back and reported on the 13th day of June, giving all these defects and setting forth all those troubles, and stating, practically line for line and word for word, everything that was set down in General Pershing's message, which was dated the 21st of June, ten days after a report was made by our own man."

There was evidently something out of gear when a ten thousand word message was put upon the cables to tell what had been reported in person in Washington ten days before by the officer conducting the test. And this apparently is fairly typical of the degree of cooperation between these two branches of the government service. Speaking with a perhaps regrettable frankness, General Kenly testified:

"If you look over the cables you will find a cable from overseas asks for one thing one day and the next day countermands the order, and then the next day asks for it again, and a week later countermands it."

Nor will public confidence be especially enhanced by General Kenly's vivid description of the relationship of Mr. Ryan and himself. He says:

"I will tell you, sir, exactly what the relations between Mr. Ryan and myself have been. It became evident to me that, with an independent head of production and an independent head of operations, which I am, I have no power to direct Mr. Ryan to do anything; nor can he give me any directions. The success of our work would be dependent upon the closest sort of cooperation."

So it seems that Mr. Ryan and General Kenly came to an agreement, which was duly put in writing, and a copy sent to the chief of staff. It was in a general way that General Kenly was to tell Mr. Ryan what the army wanted and he was to produce it. But apparently this arrangement did not work very well. The general's testimony proceeds:

"Quite recently, due to all sorts of friction that we found growing up and a lack of cooperation on the part of subordinates, particularly along technical and engineering lines, we have just agreed to a certain arrangement, and I turned in to the chief of staff this morning a document signed by Mr. Ryan and myself to this effect: that we would combine our engineering sections—my technical section and his so-called engineering section—and they would be stationed at Dayton for the present and work together; that a head of that combined section, selected by Mr. Ryan and agreeable to me, would take charge of that combined section, working for both of us, however; that my technical section would report to a liaison technical officer in my office, who was closely associated with a similar man in Mr. Ryan's office, so that I would get the operation's point of view from my own man weekly; but everything that came to me was also laid on the table for Mr. Ryan. His man did the same thing with him, and I saw that that and all our communications with the engineering section were sent to Mr. Ryan and his to me, so that our cards are on the table."

General Kenly adds that:

"I have instructed my own technical men that they have to get along harmoniously out there; that it just has to be done. It would seem unnecessary, perhaps, to have to say that—but engineers and men of that type are very hard to get along with."

At that point the following exchange occurred:

THE CHAIRMAN—They have a hard time getting along with each other?

GENERAL KENLY—Yes, sir, they think their view is right. They are regular prima donnas.

Asked for his opinion as to what should be done, and especially as to the creation of a separate department of aeronautics, General Kenly replied:

"I believe, sir, it would be a very wise thing to do. . . . I think the biggest thing in aviation that has been done has been the point of view taken by Great Britain."

This was the appointment of an additional Cabinet officer representing the air service. Specifically asked what, in his opinion, has been wrong with our system, General Kenly testified further:

"I think it has been a matter of proper organization and proper direction of that organization by the military head of aviation."

It is very easy to demand the impossible, and our national characteristic is impatience. It is very evident that a considerable part of the criticisms of our aircraft production has been simply and in many cases wildly hysterical. On the question of actual performance General Kenly's testimony is of exceeding interest. He said:

"I think if there had been proper organization they would have been further advanced than they now are, although I think the production of aeroplanes up to the present time, so far as quantity goes, has been very creditable, considering that it has been done within practically one year."

It is extremely unfortunate that the

Senate's investigation was conducted largely by Senators very hostile, and in the case of Senator Reed rabidly hostile, to the Administration, and especially to Secretary Baker. But it would be deeply regrettable if this fact should bury what real good or gain might be derived from this inquiry. No one can dip into the confused jumble of testimony offered without a terribly disheartening impression of governmental enterprise in general and in the matter of the aeroplanes in particular. It has been a failure due to warring heads of co-ordinate departments. What would we think of the proposal to have two or three Presidents with equal authority, two or three Secretaries of War and the Navy, and so on?

We hope the President can now see his way to recommending the immediate creation of a Department of Aviation, with a single head having absolute authority on both sides of the water. It is evident from the Senate committee's investigation, as well as in other ways, that he already possesses admirable material for that post.

## Bleese

The country is watching South Carolina to-day to see whether Bleese can be elected Senator. He has taken refuge in the flag. Although he could not find "any just or righteous reason" why the United States should fight Germany, he now professes to believe that the war "must be pushed to a successful conclusion." Early in his campaign he decided to "stand behind the President." The *Charleston American* undertook to create the impression that President Wilson had become a guarantor of his loyalty. The President wrote to a newspaper man in Washington concerning the people of South Carolina:

"I have not the least fear that they will believe that Mr. Bleese is or can be a friend of the Administration. The record of his opinion is already written and it is a little too late to expunge it."

That record, as found in the files of *The Charleston American*, has been thoroughly revealed by *The Columbia Record*, which is supporting N. B. Dial for the Senatorship. The files of *The Charleston American* are eloquent. It sought to make war unpopular. It repeatedly attacked Great Britain. It wanted the war fought at home. It was quoted with approval by German propagandists. A former editor of *The Charleston American* has been given a penitentiary sentence for participation in the sinking in the Charleston harbor of an interned German ship.

This is what Cole Bleese stands for:

"I was opposed to this war. Had I been a United States Senator or a Congressman I would have voted against it, and I believe religiously, as firmly as I believe there is a God in heaven, that on the final judgment day every American citizen who is killed in this war of American soil will be charged against the President of the United States and the members of the Congress of the United States who voted for it as an unwarranted sacrifice in the sight of Almighty God of fresh young American manhood. . . .

"In my opinion, the only way to receive relief is to wipe out of political existence the present powers that be."

## Soldier and Poet

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The first man of letters in the American army to give his life to the cause of human freedom, was Joyce Kilmer, poet, author and lecturer. Mr. Kilmer was a man of widely varied attainments and of an unusual modest personality. He was far more than all this, kindly, unselfish and considerate of others, and a helpful and sound counsellor to those who aspired to literary work; and I can name many who owe their advancement as writers of both prose and verse, to his untiring interest and encouragement.

The writer, nearly a decade ago, was associated with Joyce Kilmer as co-editor of the *Standard Dictionary*. We worked many months together, and I must say I never found a more lovable companion or a man of loftier ideals than this young poet, who, though only in his twenty-second year at the time, was regarded by the many able members of the staff as a youth destined to make his mark in literature.

And Joyce Kilmer did make his mark as a fascinating prose writer and melodious versifier; but no one ever dreamed that this modest, kindly youth had down deep in his heart, the instincts of a heroic soldier—who loved world liberty and died for it!

To close in a tribute to his memory, it may not be out of place to cite two stanzas from his friend, Dr. James B. Kenyon:

NAMELESS GRAVES  
O grateful heart of the nation, keep  
Their memory green forever—  
Our laureled dead who softly sleep  
By many a winding river,  
Where whispering pines and sunny palms,  
Above each grass-grown grave,  
Recount through bright and prosperous calms  
The great deeds of the brave.  
Shall we for whom they freely died  
Their blood, like rain on flowers,  
Shall we for whom they nobly bled  
Forget these knights of ours?  
Who fought and fell where shot and shell  
Ploughed through the lists of death,  
And as it were the mouth of Hell  
Spent its withering breath.  
GERALD CARLTON,  
Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1918.

## The Next Draft

HOLD fast, we're coming, England! Stand firm, unconquered France! We draw no random handful To strike blind blows by chance; The million that we've sent you Is the first wave's advance, The sea's first foaming thunder That rides against the shore; Soon, climbing the horizon, Our trampling Storm will pour Unnumbered hosts, far-tossing, That rush to Freedom's War! HARRY KEMP.

## HYLAN: "I'VE GOT HIM, BILL. NOW SOAK 'IM!"



## Cracking!

By Frank H. Simonds

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THERE is no mistaking the fact that the whole German resistance at critical points shows signs of cracking, and I am informed from Paris that there is a very general belief in that city that the Hindenburg line will be in Allied hands by October 1. This is obviously extreme optimism, but it finds an interesting confirmation in the message Clemenceau has just addressed to the General Council of France. The German is still fighting bravely and with skill and determination, but the hopeful and significant thing is that despite his colossal efforts he is being defeated heavily and continuously.

The British offensive south of Arras, which developed last week and is still going forward unchecked, has now extended to the scene of the Battle of Arras of April 9, 1917, and is the most considerable and important movement since August 8. The proof of this is the frank statement in the German official statement of Saturday that Ludendorff had accepted battle before Bapaume and in front of the old Hindenburg line. Having accepted battle, probably because he was unable to make a successful retreat, he has been beaten and driven straight across the old battlefield of the Somme in an engagement which will hereafter be of utmost interest to all students of the campaign of 1916.

As it now stands the Germans occupy a great bulge from Croisilles to the edge of Coney-le-Chateau, a bulge which at points is twenty miles deep between the present front and the Hindenburg line. But at the two extremities the successful pushes of Byng and Mangin have almost reached that line itself. Moreover, in the long stretch between these two points the German lines have been shattered and the German retreat is being harried and hustled at the cost of much material and many prisoners.

It is essential to recognize, further, that while the Allied blows have hitherto been limited to the front between Rheims and Arras, and more recently to the sectors between Arras and Soissons, there is every probability that in due course of time we shall see blows by Haig's two armies, those of Horne and Plumer, north of Arras, and not improbably by the Americans between Rheims and Soissons and by Gouard's army east of Rheims. The latest extension of Byng's attack north of the Scarpe is a plain hint of this. And if such blows should win any considerable success the Germans would be automatically turned out of the Hindenburg line and compelled to retire upon the line of the Meuse, that is, to the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Ludendorff's situation is not yet desperate, but it is becoming exceedingly perilous. He has been unable or unwilling to imitate Hindenburg's method and make a swift retreat to the line on which the old marshal stood from March, 1917, to the spring of this year. He has instead lingered and procrastinated as Napoleon did in Eastern Germany in the early summer of 1813, hoping for a victory, expecting a turn of the tide and thus moving ineffectually toward Leipzig, which was the ruin of his empire and the doom of his European supremacy.

Lingering, Ludendorff has suffered

## The Cathedral

(Translated from the French of Edmond Rostand.)

THEY have but lent new glory to the fane. Art cannot perish when the vandals pass. Go ask of Rodin, ask of Phidias, If these proud stones shall speak to us in vain.

The fortress falls when it is rent in twain. The broken temple lives; and he who has Sight of the blue sky through the riddled mass, Remembers then the roof with swift disdain.

Let us give thanks—for lo! we needed still That which the Greeks have on their golden hill: Beauty's insulated symbol, consecrate!

Thank the dull hands that trained the canons on. Since there has flowered of their German hate. A shame for them, for us a Parthenon!

WALTER ADOLPHE ROBERTS.

## School Lunches

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There is little doubt that the school luncheon idea, now well rooted in this country, will spread very rapidly, especially in our cities. The reasons why it should be easily understood. In our large cities and smaller industrial towns many children come to school having had little or no breakfast at a very early hour, some as early as 5 or 6 o'clock, and so become hungry and faint before the noon hour. These children should have a light, wholesome luncheon in the middle of the forenoon. For there is nothing to eat at home if they return there at the noon hour. Those children who find food at home at the noon hour find it cold and must eat it alone. Father and mother and the older of the family are in the shops or in the mills. In the smaller towns and in country communities many children live so far from school they cannot go home for luncheon and return within the time allowed. They must therefore go without luncheon or eat cold, unsuitable food brought from home in baskets, buckets or paper bags. Others who do go home for luncheon can do so only by running home, bolting their food and hastening back to school. In many places in which the parents and older members of the family return home for the midday meal it is inconvenient to adjust the mealtime to the convenience of the children in school. In some cities and towns the school day begins at 8:30 or 9 o'clock a. m. and continues until 1:30, 2:00 or 2:30 p. m., with one or two brief intermissions, usually of only fifteen minutes each. Where this practice obtains many children go without food until the school day is over and then go home to a cold luncheon, eaten rapidly and in such order as it can be had, losing altogether the social value of the meal. I have known many school children whose daily schedule of meals consisted of a very light breakfast at 6 or 7 a. m., a cold dinner bolted at 2 or 3 p. m. and supper at 6. Again, many parents, instead of providing a luncheon for their children at school, give them small amounts of money with which to buy food, and which the children spend for unwholesome and unnutritious stuff sold at large profits from pushcarts and at corner stores.

These conditions should not must not continue. The remedy seems to lie in the well managed school luncheon, which can be made wholesome, educative and saving in money, in time and in the health of children. P. P. CLAXTON, Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., Aug. 19, 1918.

## War Names in the News

ARRAS..... ar-rass  
Bapaume..... bah-pome  
Favreuil..... fav-ruh-ee  
Croisilles..... kroy-sill-see-ye  
Avesnes..... a-vane  
Monchy-le-Preux..... mon-she-luh-pruh  
Guemappe..... gay-mapp  
Vailly..... vay-lee  
Nesle..... nahl